

male from La Cueva, Organ Mountains, caught by Carl Townsend, has the tegmina 31 mm.; this specimen, though very red about the thorax and femora, keeps the white color of the conspicuous band on the tegmina.

L. wheeleri from Roswell has the tegmina 40 mm. in ♀, 33 in ♂. The antennæ of the ♂ seem rather longer than in that sex of *cyaneus*.

Leprus glaucipennis, Scudder, I met with last year in August at La Jolla, San Diego County, California. It is considerably smaller than *L. cyaneus*, and the blue of the wings has a slight greenish tint.

A New Species of *Dyseidopus* Kriechbaumer (Pimplinae.)

BY J. CHESTER BRADLEY, Philadelphia.

Dyseidopus is a genus of the tribe Xoridini closely related to *Echthrus*, from which it is distinguished by the venation of the wings. In *Echthrus* the transverse medial nervure in the hind wings is broken above the middle, and the disco-cubital nervure of the front wings is broken by the stump of a vein. In *Dyseidopus* the transverse medial nervure is broken below the middle, and the disco-cubital nervure is not broken by the stump of a vein. *Dyseidopus* was founded by Kriechbaumer (Ann. k. k. nath. Hofm. v. p. 489, 1890,) on a unique female from Brazil, and this is the only record of the genus we have hitherto had. It is with interest, therefore, that I record the occurrence of a new form from a place so distant from Brazil as Vancouver, thereby adding not only a species but a genus to our faunal list.

Dyseidopus vancouverensis sp. nov.—♂ Black; legs entirely rufo-testaceous; face albo-maculate; wings hyaline. Length 14.5 mm.

Head transverse; temples narrow; black except for a broad white line on each side of the face, starting opposite the insertion of the antennæ, and covering the basal half of mandibles; clypeus also white; occiput and cheeks shiny, very sparsely punctate; antennæ polyarticulate, black, scape testaceous beneath. Thorax black, shiny, very sparsely punctate dorsally; more closely punctate laterally, and quite coarsely roughened posteriorly on the metathorax, which is carinate. Wings hyaline; trans-

verse medial nervure of hind wing broken far below the middle, discocubital nervure of front wings not broken by any considerable stump of a vein; areolet large and pentagonal. Legs, including coxæ, entirely rufo-testaceous, front tibiæ slightly contracted at base. Abdomen entirely black.

Hab.—Vancouver, British Columbia, May 9, 1902. The type is in the collection of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. It was collected by R. V. Harvey.

Daddy-long-legs from Mt. Katahdin, Maine.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

During the past summer Prof. H. W. Britcher, of Orono, Maine, visited Mt. Katahdin to collect spiders and insects. He obtained five species of daddy-long-legs. Since no species have been recorded from the State, and as two of his captures are rare species, his catch is worthy of record. Mt. Katahdin, now famous for its butterfly, is evidently a very rich collecting ground. It shows close relationship with Mt. Washington, three of the forms being common to both.

In the genus *Liobunum* many species vary in length of legs according, as Prof. Weed has shown, to faunal limits. Now the specimens of *Liobunum longipes* from Katahdin have very short legs, but agree exactly with Mt. Washington specimens. Therefore, from this point of view Mt. Katahdin and Mt. Washington are in the same faunal region, even to minute limits. Specimens of *L. longipes* from Canada and from the Thousand Islands, N. Y., have much longer legs.

Caddo agilis Banks.

From moss, August 28, 2800 feet. This species was previously known from Long Island, N. Y., and from Washington, D. C.

Phlegmacera cavicoles Packard.

Chimney Lake, August 20, 3000 feet. This remarkable form was described from a Kentucky cave, but has since been taken in central New York and in New Hampshire.

Oligolophus pictus Wood.

Chimney Lake, August 20, 3000 feet; under moss, August